

Want Ads in The Times-Dispatch Bring Results.

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# The Times-Dispatch

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WHOLE NUMBER, 19,693.

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914.

WEATHER TO-DAY—FAIR.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## ANOTHER CLASH BETWEEN MINERS AND MILITIAMEN

Six Dead and Two Missing at Close of Third Day of Labor War.

## GUARDS FACING ARMY OF STRIKERS

Three Men, Two Women and Baby Reported Entombed in Burning Mine—Several Camps Destroyed and Others Riddled With Bullets—Urgent Appeal for Help.

Trinidad, Colo., April 22.—Six mine employees dead and two missing; three men, two women and a baby reported to be entombed in a burning mine; several mining camps destroyed and others riddled with bullets; less than 200 militiamen and company guards confronting an army of striking coal miners, estimated by strike leaders at more than 400—this was the situation when the sun set on the third day in the Southern Colorado labor war.

The list of dead on the side of the coal operators as the result of the day's fighting included the name of William Waddell, superintendent of the Empire Mine of the Southernwestern Fuel Company.

A persistent, but unconfirmed report, had it that J. W. Siple, general manager of the Empire and Southernwestern Mines of the southwestern Fuel Company, with two women, a baby and two men, had been sealed in the Empire mine, which then had been set on fire by strikers.

Strike leaders to-night asserted that only one of their fighting men had been killed during the day's battle, and that two had been reported wounded.

According to reports received by the military authorities, the fighting at Aguilar, which followed that at Delagua, was participated in by the same body of strikers.

Clash Soon After Daybreak.—The fighting at Delagua began soon after daybreak with a clash between fifteen guards and a large body of strikers. This fight occurred in the hills a mile or more from the camp where the guards are declared to have gone to meet the approaching strikers. There was hot fighting at close quarters for some time, and then the guards retreated toward the camp, the pursuing strikers at their heels.

The strikers reached the crest of the canyon directly above the camp, then rushed for the mine buildings. Mine company reports declared that in this rush dynamite was exploded by the attacking party.

A part of militiamen, hastily sent from Ludlow in steel cars, reinforced the guards, and after heavy fighting the strikers were driven back.

Shortly afterwards a party of strikers appeared in the Aguilar district, separated from the Hastings Delagua camp by a long trail of hills. The assailants of Delagua, in the meantime, had vanished in the direction of Aguilar. The attacks on the Aguilar mines followed.

Trinidad was a scene of tense excitement tonight. The schools were closed by order of the City Council, but throngs of men still congregated on the streets. Labor headquarters were jammed with strikers, mostly aliens, and the crowd overflowed to the sidewalks.

Many women and children from the Ludlow tent colony were in Trinidad, cared for by a legion of volunteers. Throughout the day steady streams of strikers passed in and out of the morgue, where lay the bodies of several victims of the Ludlow battle.

State Militia.—Denver, Colo., April 22.—The entire militia of State militia, including all branches of service, was ordered to mobilize at the two armories in Denver to-night, to await further orders for service in the Trinidad strike zone.

Urgent Appeal for Help.—Denver, Colo., April 22.—A telegram to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company here, just received from Superintendent C. W. Deck, of the Rose Mine, says:

"Our miners just reached here, say 250 strikers coming this morning, and everybody in sight. Need help. Greatly outnumbered and short of guns."

Miners to Fight Militia.—Colorado Springs, Colo., April 22.—About 300 union miners, employed at El Paso, Curtis, Patterson and other union mines, quit work to-day, declaring they were going to the Trinidad district to fight the State militia. Seventeen Greeks, well armed, are known to have taken a train for the South.

Comment in Senate and House.—Washington, D. C., April 22.—Labor troubles in the coal fields of Southern Colorado and the clash between strikers and militia at Ludlow, Colo., to-day called forth comment in both Senate and House to-day.

"I fear," said Senator Thomas, "that the keen desire of young Americans to go to war before many months will elapse, and that the society finds some way of putting down the troubles between capital and labor. Mexico will not be the only country torn by internal warfare."

In the House, Chairman Foster, of the House committee, which investigated the Colorado coal strike, told of conditions in the strike zone. Representative Zimmerman, of Colorado, said that conditions were intolerable.

Reduction in Price of Crude Oil.—Pittsburgh, Pa., April 22.—Further reduction in the price of crude oil was announced to-day as follows: Pennsylvania crude, \$2.20; New Castle, \$1.70; Corning, \$1.35; East, \$1.77; Somerset, \$1.25; England, 45 cents.

Each grade quoted was cut 10 cents a barrel except Corning, where the reduction was 15 cents, and Somerset and England, where it was 5 cents.

## CITY IN COMPLETE POSSESSION OF AMERICAN FORCES

Total of Six Dead and Thirty Wounded Mark Investment.

## VERA CRUZ QUIET IS LATEST REPORT

No Organized Resistance to Advance of United States Blue-jackets and Marines, but There Is Smart Fire From Defenders on House Tops. Cruiser Shells Town.

Washington, April 22.—The following statement was given out late to-day at the White House:

"A dispatch received at 4:30 o'clock from Consul Canada, at Vera Cruz, states that at 3 P. M. the city was entirely quiet and thoroughly policed by American forces. His request, that San Sebastian hospital be placed at the disposal of our chief sanitary officer, together with native doctors and nurses, to care for Mexican wounded, was granted immediately. Reports have reached here that all Americans who stayed at the Diligencias Hotel during the fighting are safe, and are boarding the Esperanza."

Vera Cruz, April 22.—Six Americans killed and about thirty wounded marked the complete investment of Vera Cruz at noon to-day by the United States forces.

Rear-Admiral Fletcher, at 5:50 o'clock in the morning, ordered a general movement for the occupation of all the town. A blue-jacket, whom advanced and passed the unprotected market place and naval college. When they had reached the walls of the college, a terrific rifle fire was poured in all directions from the roofs and windows. The blue-jackets, helpless to return the fire against the stone walls, scattered.

The Prairie, Chester and San Francisco opened with their five and six-inch guns and shattered the walls. The blue-jackets formed again and advanced against the fire, which had diminished. By 10 o'clock there was only desultory firing from the heads of the towers. Battalions of blue-jackets had made their way along the water front to the southern end of the town and cleared several streets, but the remaining houses continued at intervals.

Cruiser Fires Into City.—The scout cruiser Chester pounded buildings on the outskirts with six-inch guns, firing over the heads of the men ashore and showing almost perfect marksmanship.

The general movement from all the positions taken yesterday began in the direction of the main plaza. Marines under Lieutenant-Colonel Wendell C. Neville moved to the southwest, along parallel streets toward the center, while marines commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur B. Keating, of the Arkansas, were ordered from their positions east of the center towards the plaza.

Two forces swung forward with a rush for a distance of three blocks. The machine gun and rifle fire was supplemented by shell fire from the smaller guns of the Prairie and Chester. The men were ordered to advance, the movement of clearing the roofs to the south and east, occasionally dropping a shell a few hundred yards in advance.

No Lie for Field Pieces.—Richmond's men under direct command of Lieutenant Guy W. O'Callaghan moved forward to a position one block directly east of the plaza. Other detachments of the main body moved to the north and west. Both marines and blue-jackets dragged light field pieces, but there was little work for them.

There was no organized resistance, but from the burning of the advance, a smart fire came from defenders on house tops, which invariably drew a merciless fire from the advancing parties. The machine guns sounded their "stop" in all quarters, and American sharpshooters, posted at street corners and other points of vantage picked off any man who appeared to them acting suspiciously.

## NOT GRANDSON OF R. E. LEE

Erroneous Report Concerning Former Student at West Point.

West Point, N. Y., April 22.—Cadet Robert E. Lee, who recently resigned from the United States Military Academy because of quarrels with his classmates, is not a grandson of General Robert E. Lee, as was erroneously stated in a dispatch of April 14. He is a son of Edwidge Lee, a business man of Iowa. N. Y. The War Department records do not disclose what, if any relationship, the young man has to the Lee family of Virginia. Congressman Godwin, who appointed him, says young Lee is not a grandson of General Lee, although he may be a distant relative.

## FATAL WRECK ON SOUTHERN

Engineer Killed and Several Injured in Collision.

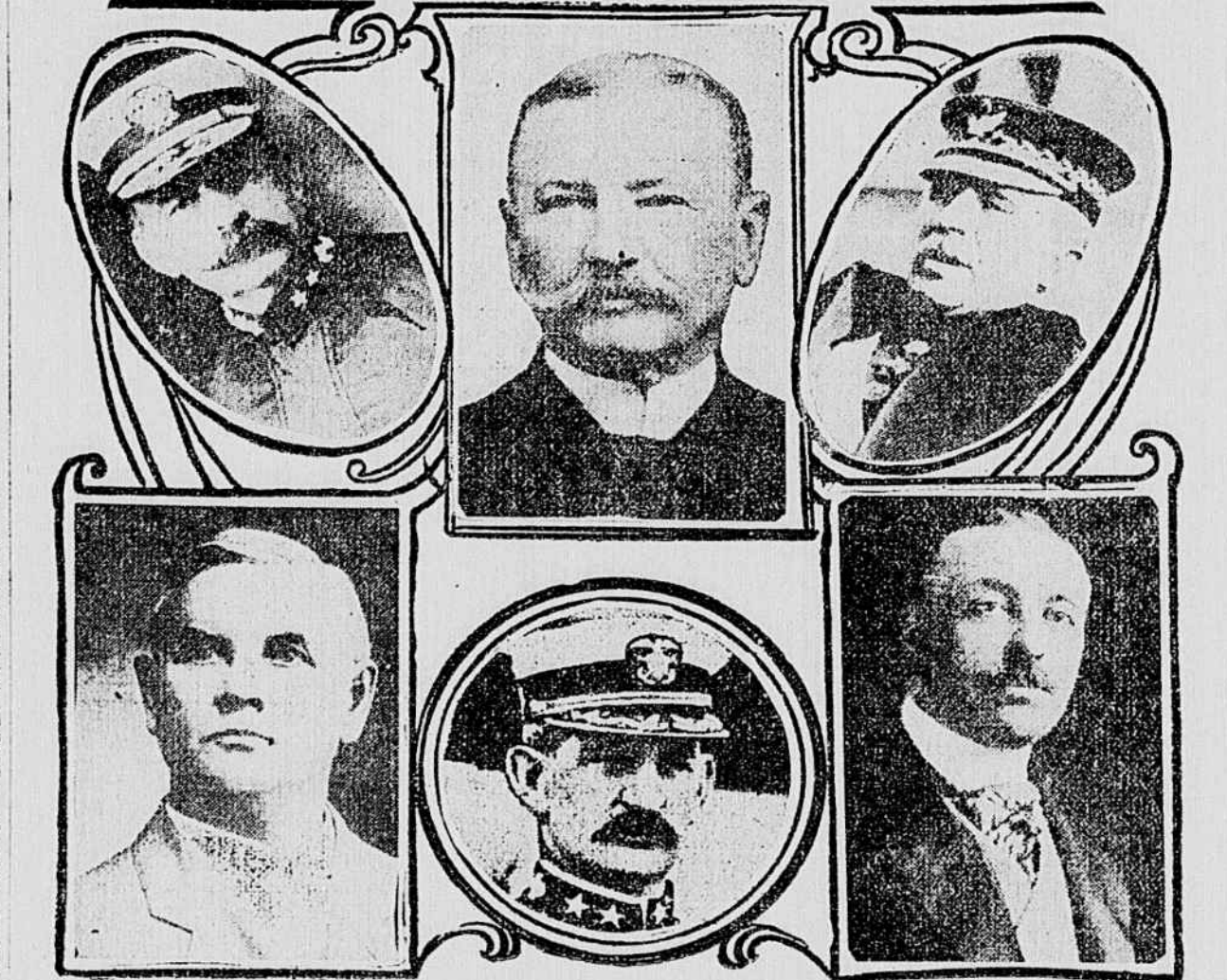
Washington, April 22.—James Clark, engineer, was killed and a number of trainmen and passengers slightly injured to-night near Rockfish, Va., when the engine and baggage car of Southern Railway No. 20 left the track and turned over a cliff. The train was carrying a number of passengers, and the engine was seriously hurt. It was said, and the passengers were only shaken, that the train was going from Danville for Charlottesville.

## FIRE AT ORANGE

Two Livery Stables and Warehouse Destroyed.

Fredericksburg, Va., April 22.—Fire at Orange early this morning destroyed M. W. Carter's livery stable, with six team horses, vehicles, etc., with a loss of \$8,000, and insurance of \$2,500. The D. Grayson's stable was burned, but the contents were saved. The loss is \$1,500. J. E. Long's livery warehouse valued at \$550. The Hotel Coleman was threatened, but was saved by hard work of the fire department. The origin of the fire is not known.

# CARRANZA REGARDS U. S. SEIZURE OF VERA CRUZ AS AN ACT OF HOSTILITY TO MEXICAN NATION



REAR-ADMIRAL FLETCHER, CONSUL CANADA, AT VERA CRUZ. REAR-ADMIRAL BADGER, REAR-ADMIRAL MAYO. MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

## UNITED STATES NOT JUSTIFIED IN INVESTMENT OF VERA CRUZ

### SALE IS DIRECTED TO LOCATE CAMP

War Department Issues Preliminary Orders for Mobilization of State Militia.

### POTTS ASSIGNED TO DUTY

Hunt Club Grounds Not Available, and Troops May Go to Norfolk.

Lieutenant-Colonel Allen Potts, quartermaster-general, Virginia Volunteers, was placed on duty yesterday afternoon by order of Governor Stuart, following the receipt of a telegram from Adjutant-General Simpson of the Department of the East, United States Army, directing Adjutant-General W. W. Sale immediately to find a suitable site for a mobilization camp for the Virginia militia, and to make necessary arrangements for supplying it with an adequate water supply and with fuel.

In compliance with this order, Colonel Potts opened negotiations with the owners of the old Deep Run Hunt Club grounds on the Hermitage Road, which grounds were considered an ideal place for the mobilization camp. The plans, however, met with a serious check through the positive refusal of the present owner to consider the proposal. There is more than a chance that some other city will get the camp.

### Norfolk After Encompiement

Norfolk already stepped into the breach, and, through its Chamber of Commerce, early last night made a strong bid, and notified both Governor Stuart and General Sale that a delegation would be here this morning to offer two sites, and other inducements to the State authorities to bring the militia to that point for the preliminary service. Negotiations are now on with local people, but nothing will be decided definitely until Norfolk's offer is received. That a selection be made at once is imperative. The telegram came early in the afternoon, addressed to General Sale, who forwarded it to the Governor. A conference was called at once, and General Sale, Colonel Potts and Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Lane, assistant inspector-general, were closeted with Governor Stuart in his office for more than an hour. After talking over the situation, the officers left, and in the afternoon set out to view several proposed locations for the camp.

### Encompiement Orders Effected

While not definitely advised, it is believed by some of the State officials that the Virginia militia will be ordered into camp within the next forty-eight hours. All of the commands are in excellent shape, and from present indications they will be recruited to war strength within less than a week from the time they are ordered into camp. Messages from former officers, militia and regulars with offers of service were received all day yesterday, and it is believed that the volunteers will far exceed the quota expected from this State.

Plans for the mobilization have practically been complete for the past eighteen months, and regular army officers had approved the selection of the State Fair Grounds or the old Deep Run Hunt Club grounds for the site, and the trouble experienced at this

### Chief of Rebels Says Invasion Will Drag Mexico Into Unequal War.

WANTS FORCES WITHDRAWN

Invites Government to Deal With Constitutionalists in Demands for Reparation.

Chihuahua, Mex., April 22.—Replying to a telegram from Secretary Bryan at Washington, General Carranza today telegraphed that the United States is not justified in occupying Mexican territory.

"The invasion," says the letter, "will drag us (Mexico) into an unequal war with dignity, but which until to-day we desired to avoid."

The unofficial translation of the text of the letter follows in part:

"In answer to the message of Mr. Secretary of State Bryan, which was communicated to me through you, please transmit to the said Mr. Bryan the following note addressed to Mr. President Wilson:

"Awaiting the action of the American Senate on Your Excellency's message directed to said body, caused by the lamentable incident which occurred between a crew in a whaleboat of the cruiser Dolphin and the soldiers of the usurper Huerta, certain acts of hostility have been executed by the naval forces under command of Admiral Fletcher at the port of Vera Cruz, and in the face of this violation of national sovereignty which the Constitutional government did not intend to tolerate, I have reiterated its desire to maintain peace with the Mexican people. I comply with the duty of elevated patriotism in directing this note to you with a view to exhausting all honorable means before two friendly nations sever the pacific relations that still unite them."

### Huerta Not Recognized.

"And the Mexican nation, the real people of Mexico, have not recognized as its executive a man who had pretended to launch himself on its national integrity, drawing in blood its free institutions, consequently the acts of the usurper Huerta and his accomplices do not signify legitimate acts of sovereignty, and much less do they represent the sentiments of the Mexican nation, which are of co-fraternity towards the American people."

"The lack of representative character of General Victoriano Huerta"

(Continued On Fifth Page.)

## HUERTA SAYS IT IS WAR

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)—General Huerta to-night gave the following statement to the press:

"Mexico City, April 22.—General Huerta to-night gave the following statement to the press: 'The national sovereignty, but that of all Latin-America as well. This is not a war between the American and Mexican peoples, but between Mexico and the government of the United States, which is controlled by men who have forced this situation upon us in spite of our efforts to the contrary. We shall have 400,000 men in the field in twenty days.'

In the port of Vera Cruz we are assisting with arms the national honor. The outrage which the Yankee government is committing against a free people, as the people of this republic are, and always will be, will pass into history, and will not Mexico and the government of the United States each in the place where it belongs."

(Signed) "HUERTA."

### VIRGINIANS WANT TO SEE SERVICE

Congressmen Get Letters From All Parts of State Asking Use of Influence.

### MOSBY IS FIRST TO OFFER

Old Dominion Well Represented in List of Officers at Vera Cruz and Tampico.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Washington, April 22.—Numerous telegrams and letters were received by the Virginia Congressmen here to-day from people of all classes and ages throughout the Old Dominion, requesting the Congressmen to use their efforts to have their names enrolled upon the first list of volunteers for service in Mexico when the proper time arrives. These communications came not only from young men who have never smelled blood or powder, but many were from veterans of former wars.

As an illustration of this, Colonel John S. Mosby, famous commander of cavalry in the Confederate army, holds the distinction of being the first Virginian to volunteer his services to President Wilson in the present crisis.

The second Virginian was Richard Evelyn Byrd, Jr., ensign in the United States Navy, who wishes to be detailed at once to duty in Mexico.

Colonel Mosby, eighty years of age several months ago, but hale and hearty, and exceedingly active for his years, both physically and mentally, addressed a letter to Congressman Watson, from New York last Saturday night, saying he wanted to go to Mexico. The colonel apparently sought combat ahead, and restrained himself with difficulty.

### Mosby Writes to Watson.

His letter reads in part as follows: "Dear Judge Watson.—The indications are that we will be at war with Mexico to-morrow. If so, I want to go—so tell President Wilson that I am ready to go and annex all Mexico I can here in New York on my way to Toronto to deliver an address, by invitation, on the 27th on 'Stuart's Cavalry at Gettysburg.' I don't, however, suppose the war will be over before I get back. It is easier now for the President to go on than to turn back, and I will be with him."

Colonel Mosby shows in his letter of last Saturday a clear insight into the future events. Mosby was born in Powhatan County, and wrote to Congressman Watson as his congressional representative.

Young Byrd, who went through Annapolis, and was commissioned an ensign two years ago, is a son of Richard Evelyn Byrd, of Winchester, former Speaker of the House, and recently appointed district attorney for the Western District. The young naval officer is urging his uncle, Congressman Flood, to use his efforts to have him transferred to active service on the firing line in Mexico. Falling in this, he wants to secure a command when volunteers are called for and go to the front.

Wants to Go to Front.—Congressman Hay has an applicant for active volunteer service in his district in Henry W. Carpenter, of Berryville, a major on the retired list of the marine corps. Major Carpenter

(Continued on Third Page.)

## First Statement of Views of Constitutionalist Chief Falls Like Bombshell in Washington Official Circles, and Is Regarded as Most Serious Phase in Situation.

## SHOULD REBELS SIDE WITH HUERTA, PLANS OF ARMY AND NAVY TO BE CHANGED

Reported That Restoration of Embargo on Arms Is Recommended by Joint Army and Navy Board—No Orders Issued to Seize Custom-House at Tampico, and Administration Will Keep Order in Vera Cruz and Await Full Effect on Huerta of First American Act of Reprisal—Volunteers for Service Will Not Be Called For Unless There Is Formal Declaration of War by Congress.

## O'SHAUGHNESSY HANDED HIS PASSPORTS

Washington, April 23, 3:30 o'clock.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge at Mexico City, has been handed his passports by General Huerta and is preparing to leave Mexico City.

Huerta's handing of passports to Charge O'Shaughnessy was regarded as a most sensational development in the situation, as it was believed to forecast a declaration of war on the part of Huerta. The giving of passports to a minister or charge d'affaires in most cases, though not invariably, has preceded a declaration of war.

Washington, April 23.—General Carranza's note to President Wilson declaring the seizure of Vera Cruz by American forces a violation of the national sovereignty of Mexico, inviting the United States to suspend hostile operations and withdraw its forces, and suggesting that the Constitutionalist government should receive demands for reparations of offenses committed by Huerta, stirred the Mexican situation to a new and acute crisis to-night.

Opposition to the American government's action, coming from an unexpected quarter, after the Washington administration had hoped for an attitude of neutrality from the Constitutionalist, brought the government face to face with possible hostility from the great body of Mexican forces lying in proximity to the southern border of the United States.

Secretary Bryan received the Carranza note at his home just before midnight.

## PRESIDENT AWAKENED TO HEAR NEWS.

He did not comment on it. Secretary Garrison and Assistant Secretary Breckenridge, who were waiting at the War Department, were given copies of the message. Secretary Tumulty, who had been asleep, hurried to the War Department, and Major-General Wotherspoon, chief of staff of the army, was summoned to join the conference. President Wilson was awakened about 1:30 o'clock, and talked over the telephone with Secretary Tumulty.

A few minutes later Secretary Garrison and Secretary Tumulty left the conference, entered a waiting automobile and drove away. As General Wotherspoon and Mr. Breckenridge left, the general stopped in the telephone room.

Rumors of a possible restoration of the embargo on arms, current during the day, were revived to-night, and it was believed this was the subject of the War Department conference. Precautions against uprisings on the border as a possible result of Carranza's opposition to the American government's course also were believed to be under consideration.

## OFFICIALS MANIFESTLY UNEASY.

While Mexican Constitutional representatives here professed to see a tone of friendliness in Carranza's note, its blunt request for the withdrawal of the American forces from Vera Cruz and its virtual demand for recognition of the rebels as representing the constitutional government of Mexico, injected phases which made administration officials manifestly uneasy.

Plans thus far made by the army and navy board to obtain reprisals from Huerta had contemplated no move along the American border. Should hostility develop among the Constitutionlists, plans of the army will be changed immediately.

The knowledge that Carranza, while refusing to make common cause with Huerta, might be disposed of his own initiative to resent the acts of the American government, made the problem admittedly more grave than it ever has been.

General Wotherspoon positively declined to discuss the subject of the embargo on arms. He said no orders for the movement of troops had been issued yet, but that the border forces might be strengthened at certain points, particularly along the Imperial Valley. In this valley is located a great government irrigation project.

At 2:10 Secretary Bryan had been awakened and was discussing the situation over the telephone with the President.

Carranza pointed out that the seizure of Vera Cruz would be regarded by the Mexican people as a hostile act, and that it was inadvisable for the United States to withdraw its troops from Vera Cruz just as soon as was practicable.

Carranza agreed with President Wilson that Huerta did not represent the Mexican nation, but, on the other hand, feared the

(Continued on Fifth Page.)